THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854

The Motherless.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich fount
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest title grief confers—
For who so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray!

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
Nor voice so fond as her's, essays
To calm the feverish brain.
Oh, other tongues may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother bears a child.

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kennin, wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
Oh, spurn them not aside.
Thou knowest not what thou had'st been
With trials even less—
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, they were motherless!

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within,
O God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

Three Hundred Miles an Hour! Clear the Track!!

A paper was lately read by Judge Meigs before the American Institute Farmer's Club at New York, upon the subject of rapid railroad travelling, from which we take the following extract:

I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up to even *one hundred miles an hour, on straight rails*, which has been done in England. But I entertain views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of Russia has taken the first great step towards what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel.

Instead of cutting a narrow alley through the country, or going around everything in the way of a straight line—he has cut a broad way, 500 miles from Petersburg to Moscow—and made it all the way *two hundred feet* wide, so that the engineer sees everything that comes on the road!

Such is part of the future; the railroad from point to point a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diameter, say twelve or fifteen feet; the guage of a relative breadth; the signals and times perfectly settled; the road walled on both sides, during the transit of trains having the gates of the walls all closed. Then instead of one hundred miles an hour, we shall more safely travel *three hundred miles an hour!* I will pretend to say more—one hundred miles seems fast enough—so did twenty a few years ago, and now, on very safe rails or some straight runs, we do travel safely sixty miles an hour in this State, and in England one hundred miles have been accomplished.

Mathematical precision and time will solve this problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours!

Judge Meigs declares that in the legislature of New York, in 1818, he first publicly asserted the reality of steam drivers of cars on a long iron railroad, with an average velocity of fifteen miles an hour; and that in 1850, the average velocity on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, owing to curves, &c., has not exceeded sixteen miles an hour, so that his prediction was strikingly accurate. Mr. Solon Robinson, after Judge Meigs' paper was read, remarked that upon such a rail as that described by Judge Meigs, he had no doubt the speed might be attained, but he wanted to know how you are to stop. To this Judge Meigs replied: "We must begin an hundred miles this side the stations to shut off steam!"

WHO CAN BEAT IT!—A young woman, of Cole county, Illinois, recently presented her husband with four children at one birth!—This was her first effort in the line, and there is no telling therefore what she may be able to do hereafter. Great country this, and bound to prosper!

Longfellow calls Sunday the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week.

How did the whale that swallowed Jonah obey the Divine law? Jonah was "a stranger and he took him in."

Why is a clock 59 minutes after twelve, like a man in a passion? Because it is about to strike one.

A Southern Editor in noticing a Bloomer, says she looked remarkably well so *far* as he could *see*.

Smith Drunk vs. Smith Sober.

Smith, the Razor Strop Man, occasionally breaks off from the subject of the very superior quality of his strops, and gives his audience a short lecture on temperance in his own peculiar, droll way. Here is a short extract:

"*Smith's Cat*—When I drank grog I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat she was compelled to take to the highway; and the neighbors were continually crying out, "Cuss that Smith's cat, she's drunk all my milk." Poor thing, she had to steal or die; for she could find no pickings at home, for even the poor mice that were left, were so poor and scraggy that it took several of them to make a shadow; and a decent cat would starve to death in three weeks on an allowance of eighteen per day. But when I reformed, things took a different turn. The kitchen being well provided, the crumbs were plenty; and the old cat grew fat and honest together. Even the mice grew fat and oily, and the old tabby would make a hearty supper on two of them, and then lie down and snooze with the pleasing consolation of knowing that when she awoke there would be a few more left of the same sort.

And again: When I was a beer guzzler. mother cried, father cried, Billy cried, Molly cried. and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge, father sung, mother sung, Bill sung, Bet sung, and I bought a new frying pan, and put a nice piece of beef-steak in it, and placed it on the fire, and that sung, and that's the kind of singing for the working man.

And a third: the difference between Smith sober and Smith drunk is this—Smith drunk was rummy, ragged, and riotous—Smith sober is joyful, jovial and jolly. Smith drunk was stuttering, stupid and staggering; Smith sober is clear-headed and cautious; Smith drunk was sick, sore and sorry; Smith sober is hearty, healthy, and happy; Smith drunk was ill-read, ill-bred, and ill-led; Smith sober is well saved, well behaved, and well-shaved."

CALVIN ON READING SERMONS.—He expresses himself very distinctly and beautifully in his letter to Somerset, against the prevalent practice of reading sermons: "The people," he says, "must, be taught in such a manner that they may be inwardly convinced and made to feel the truth of what the Bible says, that the word is a two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing assunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. I say this to your highness because there is too little of living preaching in your kingdom, sermons there being mostly read and recited. I understand well enough what obligates you to adopt this habit. There are few good useful preachers, such as you desire to have; and you fear that levity, and foolish imaginations might be the consequence, as is often the case, by the introduction of a new system. But all this must yield to the command of Christ, which orders the preaching of the gospel.—No possible danger must be permitted to abridge the liberty of the Spirit of God, or prevent his free course among those whom he has adorned with his graces for the edifying of the Church."—*Henry's Life of Calvin.*

ADVERTISING.—Never trade with dealers who do not advertise. The man who refuses to extend a knowledge of his goods and business, always charges more than a man who advertises. The reason is obvious—the advertiser sells twice or four times as many goods as the other, and of course can afford to sell cheaper. There never was a man who succeeded in business that was not a liberal advertiser. Business men who refuse to make themselves known, may be compared to those "who hide their lights under a bushel." They may possess a great many attractions, but no one ever knows it. You can tell the comparative amount of business done by each merchant, in any town in which there is a paper published, by seeing how they advertise. The most liberal advertiser sells the most goods, and so down to the man who does not.

Brunswicker.

POOR PROSPECT.—An itinerant preacher recently travelled among the northwestern counties in this State. He was mounted on an animal whose appearance betokened very bad keeping, the mere frame-work of what had once been a horse. Riding up to the door of a country inn, he inquired of the landlord the distance to the next town. The host, coming out, was so forcibly struck with the appearance of the animal upon which the querist sat, that he walked around him twice before giving the required information. He then inquired:

"Who might you be, if it is a fair question?"

"I am a follower of the Lord," he answered.

"Follering of the Lord, eh!" demanded the host.

"Well, I'll tell you what it is, old feller, (eyeing the horse again,) there's one thing sartin, if you stop often on the road, you'll never ketch him with that horse."

It is said to be a fact recorded that during the visitation of cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to cholera. There does not exist a more effectual preventive of disease of every kind and a greater promoter of good health at all times, than the practice of daily bathing.—*Carolinian.*

Some body advertises for agents to sell a work entitled "Hymenial Instructor." The best hymenial instructor we know of, is a young widow. What she don't know there is no use in learning.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 44.]

AN ACT to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for New Mexico, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon; he shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, not exceeding what now is or hereafter may be allowed by law to the said surveyor general of Oregon; and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, there shall be, and hereby is, donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land. And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, there shall in like manner be donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years: *Provided, however*, That each of said donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions, within three months after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey; and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement has been made; and all persons failing to designate the boundaries of their claims within that time, shall forfeit all right to the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, on proof of the settlement and cultivation required by this act, to the satisfaction of the surveyor general, or other officer designated by law for that purpose, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, a certificate shall be issued to the party entitled, on presentation of which, if approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a patent shall issue thereon; *Provided, however*, That on the death of any such settler before the completion of the four years' occupancy and cultivation required by this act, the right shall descend to his heirs at law, who shall be entitled to a certificate and patent, as aforesaid, on proof, as before provided, of continued occupancy and cultivation by such settler to the time of his death: *Provided, however*, That when lands are claimed under any of the provisions of this act by persons who are not citizens of the United States, patents shall not issue therefor until they become citizens.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to mineral or school lands, salines, military or other reservations, or lands settled on and occupied for purposes of trade and commerce, and not for agriculture, and all legal subdivisions settled on and occupied, in whole or in part, for purposes of trade and commerce, and not for agriculture, shall be subject to the provisions of the act of twenty third of May, eighteen hundred and forty four, in relation to town sites on the public lands, whether so settled and occupied before or after the survey of said lands, except that said lands shall be donated instead of being sold.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in each township in said Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be created out of the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establishment of a university in said Territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected, under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one half section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any of the lands not taken under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the operation of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty one, whether settled upon before or after the surveys; and, in all cases where the settlement was made before the survey, the settler shall file his declaration within three months after the survey is made and returned, and any person claiming a donation under this act shall be permitted to enter the land claimed by him at any time prior to the four years occupancy and cultivation required, by paying therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and proving occupancy and cultivation up to the time of such payment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to lands under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and, for this purpose, may issue notices, summons witnesses, administer oaths, and do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises. He shall make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of eighteen hundred and forty eight, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States; and shall also make a report in regard to all pueblos existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said pueblos, respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants, and give full effect to the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty eight between the United States and Mexico; and, until the final action of Congress on such claims, all lands covered thereby shall be reserved from sale or other disposal by the government, and shall not be subject to the donations granted by the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by the advice and consent of the Senate, a surveyor general for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, who shall locate his office at such place as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations and responsibilities and compensation shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa and who shall be allowed the same amount for office rent, fuel, incidental expenses and clerk hire as is allowed to said surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That said surveyor general shall cause the necessary surveys to be made in said Territories of standard meridian, base and parallel lines, and of township and subdivisional lines under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished within said Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, shall be subject to the operations of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty one, and under the conditions, restrictions and stipulations therein mentioned; *Provided, however*, That where unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within three months after the survey has been made in the field, and on failure to file such notice or to pay for the tracts claimed before the day fixed for the public sale of the lands by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the parties claiming such lands shall forfeit all right thereto: *Provided* said notices may be filed with the surveyor general and to be noted by him on the township plats, until other arrangements shall have been made by law for that purpose.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the public lands in the Territory of Nebraska, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished shall constitute a new land district to be called the Omaha district; and the public lands in the Territory of Kansas, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished shall constitute a new land district to be called the Pawnee district: the offices for each of which districts shall be established at such points as the President may deem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for each of said districts who shall each be required to reside at the site of their respective offices, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States. And the President is hereby authorized to cause the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Approved 22d July, 1854.

[Public, No. 45.]

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the United States schooner Grampus, who were lost in that vessel in March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, near the coast of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same provision as is made by the act entitled, "An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines, of the brig Somers," approved the fourteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and an act for the relief of the widows and relatives of certain officers and seamen of the United States brig Washington, who were lost overboard in a hurricane approved February the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be also extended to the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States schooner Grampus in the gale of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, near the coast of the United States.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 46.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in New York to be called the district of Dunkirk, and constituting Dunkirk a port of entry, and the ports of Barcelona, Silver Creek and Cattaraugus Creek ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauque and the harbors, rivers and waters on the southern shore of Lake Erie, in the State of New York, west of and including Cattaraugus Creek and the shores on each side of said creek, and west along the shore and territory bordering on Lake Erie aforesaid to the Pennsylvania State line, and the islands in the said Lake contiguous thereto, heretofore embraced in the district of Buffalo Creek shall be and are hereby constituted a collection district to be called the district of Dunkirk; and a port of entry for said district is hereby established at Dunkirk, and the ports of Barcelona, Silver Creek, and Cattaraugus Creek shall be ports of delivery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by law, a collector of customs for the aforesaid district who shall thereafter and during his continuance in office reside at the port of entry created by this act, together with such other subordinate officers of the customs as are provided for by law, and the compensation of said collector shall be such sum as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the classification of the compensation of Collectors of Customs, not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum: *Provided*, That in case no classification of the compensation of Collectors of Customs shall be made then the compensation of the collector for the port of entry established by this act shall be five hundred dollars per annum together with such fees and emoluments as are authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That deputy collectors of customs for the several ports of delivery constituted by this act shall be appointed and compensated for their services in the mode prescribed by existing laws, and said officers shall excercise all the powers and duties vested in deputy collectors of customs under existing laws.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 47.]

AN ACT making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Cayuse war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to pay the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon in defending the people of the said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for such allowances for the expenses of adjusting the claims on that account as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper, not exceeding five dollars per day to each commissioner; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of said appropriation so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate said claims according to the reports of the commissioners heretofore appointed for ascertaining said amounts and of the governor of said Territory, that have been communicated to Congress. And no claims shall hereafter be allowed on account of this war which are not presented at the Treasury department of the the United States within the next fiscal year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all of said claims and accounts not heretofore adjusted, shall be settled and adjusted at such place and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to re-examine any award that has been or may be made of said claims and to reduce the amount if in his judgment founded on proof, it should be too much.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 48.]

AN ACT to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual salaries of the chief justices and associate judges of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, be, and the same are hereby, increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each; and that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, and that of the secretaries of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual salaries of the chief justice and associate judges of the Territory of Minnesota be increased to two thousand dollars.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 49.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For invalid pensions, under various acts, three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, ninety six thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ten thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows, under acts of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, fifty-six thousand dollars;

For pensions and half-pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 50.]

AN ACT making provisions for the postal service in the State of California and in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to empower the special agents of the Post Office department in the State of California, and in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters from any post office in the said State or Territories, and to allow any letter-carrier so appointed to demand and receive a sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter, not more than may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed: *Provided*, That not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspaper, or ounce of other mailable matter. All such appointments may be determined, and rates of compensation modified within the limits aforesaid, whenever the same is found expedient in the opinion of the appointing agent: *And it is further provided*, That all such appointments and contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Postmasters General; and upon notice to any carrier of his rejection by the Postmaster General, his appointment and contract shall be determined; and that all letter-carriers appointed in pursuance of this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office department and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided*, That no letter or letters or other mailable [matter] shall be delivered by any postmaster to said carriers, unless requested in writing by the person or persons to whom said letters or other mailable matter may be directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every letter-carrier route which may be established under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a post-route during its continuance; and the provisions contained in the ninth, tenth, eleventh twelfth, and fifteenth sections of an act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the fifth and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes," approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, are hereby made applicable to said letter-carrier routes.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the dead letters which may accumulate in the post offices in said State and Territories after the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to be returned in periods not less than quarter-yearly to the post office at San Francisco, to be there opened and examined under the direction of the postmaster of that office, who shall according to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, return to the Post Office Department such of said letters as shall be found to contain money, valuable papers, or matters of consequence, to be disposed of according to law, and destroy such letters as shall be found to contain nothing of value: *Provided, however*, That no dead letters shall be opened which the postal arrangements of the United States with foreign countries require to be returned unopened to such countries respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may allow to the postmasters in said State and Territories from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, such sums out of the postages collected at their respective offices as will, in addition to the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, be sufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses of their offices.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of postmasters in the State of California and Territory of Oregon, serving as such previous to the thirtieth of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to allow to such postmasters all just and reasonable expenses incurred by them in and about the business of their respective offices and the discharge of their official duties: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made whereby the United States shall be charged with any indebtedness whatsoever.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 51.]

AN ACT to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office at Vincennes, together with a fit and proper person, learned in the law, and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commissioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, granted by the resolve of

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Congress of the twenty-ninth of August seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and the act of the third of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, and the Illinois country in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," and the several acts in aid of, and supplementary thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or subdivision thereof, shall, within six months after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided for, file his claim in writing, with the said register, in which he shall specifically set forth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions shall give notice by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the said lands of his readiness to receive applications of claimants, to which notice shall be attached the instructions of the said Commissioner.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That such commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the said board, shall be regularly entered by the register in a book kept for that purpose, together with the evidence adduced in each particular case, upon which their decisions have been made.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part, or subdivison thereof, who can produce to such commissioners a regular chain of title from the original confirmed to himself or who can show to their satisfaction a continuous and connected possession in himself and those under whom he claims, for a period of twenty years or more, next preceeding the filing of his claim, or can show such a claim or title as would, in the courts of Indiana, bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall, on or before the first day of September eighteen hundred and fifty-five transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, with a like statement of the evidence and the reason of such rejection.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon the receipt of such transcript, shall issue a patent to each claimant so confirmed in his title by the said commissioners; and where any such claims have been rejected the said Commissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, and may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, reverse such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claimant: *Provided*, That this right to revise shall not extend to those claims, rejected, where the same lands have been confirmed by the said board to some other claimant: *And provided further*, That the patents so issued shall only be a relinquishment of the title of the United States, and shall not be construed into an abridgment of the rights of third persons.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner appointed by the President, shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, for each and every day he may be engaged in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, and the register and receiver shall receive such compensation for their services, as may be just and proper in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 52.]

AN ACT to incorporate the proprietors of the Glenwood Cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles B. Calvert, George Parker, William B. Todd, James C. McGuire, William A. Bradley, Charles S. Wallach, Abner Miller, William Banks, Joseph B. Close, William Phelps, William S. Humphreys, Randolph S. Evans, and their successors, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the proprietors of the "Glenwood Cemetery in the District of Columbia," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and liable to sue and be sued in any court of law or equity, may have and use a common seal, and shall have power to purchase and hold not exceeding one hundred acres of land in the District of Columbia, north of the limits of the city of Washington, to sell and dispose of such parts of said land as may not be wanted for the purpose of a cemetary: *Provided*, That at least thirty contiguous acres shall be forever appropriated and set apart as a cemetery, with authority to said corporation to receive gifts and bequests for the purpose of ornameting and improving said cemetery, and to hold such personal property as may be requisite to carry out the object of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of the said corporation shall be conducted by a president and three managers, who shall be elected annually, by a majority of the votes of the proprietors; the said president and managers to fill all vacancies in their own body, and shall have power to lay out and ornament the grounds, remove and alter old buildings and erect new ones, to lay out and sell or dispose of burial lots, to appoint all necessary officers and agents, and fix their several duties and compensations, and to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper for conducting the affairs of the corporation, for the government of lot-holders, and visiters to the cemetery, and for the transfer of stock and the evidence thereof. In all elections held under this act, each proprietor shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him or her.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall be represented by two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, divided among the proprietors according to their respective interests, and transferable in such manner as the by-laws may direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no streets, lanes, alleys, roads, or canals, of any sort, shall be opened through the property of said corporation, exclusively used and appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation to obstruct any public road, or street, or lane, or alley, now actually opened and used as such.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure placed in said cemetery, or any fence, railing, or work for protection or ornament of said cemetery, or any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure thereon, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant, within the limits of said cemetery, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Washington, shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until an election shall be held under the provisions of this act, the four last named persons in section first shall be the managers of said corporation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That burial lots in said cemetery shall not be subject to the debts of the stockholders thereof, and the land of the company dedicated to the purposes of a cemetery shall not be subject to taxation of any kind.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall provide for the return from time to time to the corporation of Washington reports of all interments made in said cemetery of persons who may have died within the limits of the said corporation of Washington in such manner and according to such forms as may be prescribed from time to time by the corporation of Washington.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a certificate, under seal of the corporation, of the ownership of any lot aforesaid, shall in all respects have the same effect as any conveyance from said corporation of said lots would have, if executed, acknowledged, and recorded as conveyances of real estate are required to be.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the stockholders in the said company shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Approved July 27, 1854.

[Public, No. 53.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations and acknowledgements in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the powers and authority conferred in and by the above recited act approved September sixteenth eighteen hundred and fifty, upon notaries public in the States and Territories be and the same are hereby vested in notaries public within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, notaries public be and they are hereby authorized to take depositions and do such other acts in relation to evidence to be used in the courts of the United States, in the same manner and with the same effect, as commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits may now lawfully take or do.

Approved July 29, 1854.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We regret to state that a difficulty occurred on Monday evening last between James Wilson and Nat. C. Clayland, which resulted in the former shooting the latter with a pistol. The bullet entered the left breast, inflicting a very dangerous wound—though hopes are entertained that he will recover. They are both very young men—Wilson not more than 17 years of age. —*Charlotte Democrat, 18th instant.*

HAIL STORM.—On Monday afternoon last we had quite a hail storm in this place and vicinity. In this place the stones that fell were not very large, about the size of Pigeon eggs: but in the neighborhood of Beaver Creek Factory the stones were much larger. Corn stalks were cut down and the fodder riddled, water melons bursted open, &c. We saw a stalk of corn which had been completely shivered by the hail, and were informed that some twenty acre fields were injured in like manner. The most of the cloud appeared to pass to the south of this place, but as to the extent of the injury done we are not informed.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

A tornado passed over portions of the northern part of this county a few days since, ruining the growing corn and tobacco over which it passed. Mr. J. McIver's barn was unroofed, and probably some other buildings injured.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A NUT FOR KNOW NOTHINGS.—In a speech, made a few days ago at Morgantown, Sherrard Clemens, esq., of Wheeling, alluded to the fact that more than one-third of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were foreigners.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

GEESE, CATS AND BACHELORS.—The following paragraph is taken from the proceedings of the Legislature of Connecticut: Bill to tax geese, cats and batchelors, taken up. Mr. Harrison opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax laid already upon a goose, any man who had been living twenty-five years without being married could be taxed under that section. The bill was postponed.

A wrinkle is the line by which time generally travels.

Fashionable Religion.

In high aristocratic quarters, hypocrisy has its vantage ground. In the "best society," religion is popular, and devotional exercises are essential as contrasts to opera nights and ball room festivities. A pew in church is an element of respectability akin to a resplendent equipage or a service of plate. Unique cruciform churches are absolute necessities to aristocratic devotion; and to this end human ingenuity is tortured to achieve a medieval atrocity of diabolical ugliness and miraculous inconvenience. Close upon the consecration of this offspring of a nightmare, comes a public auction, where the right to worship God in a conspicuous situation, is knocked down to the highest bidder at so much per cubic foot. The election of a pastor is a work of great responsibility and accompanied with intense excitement. The congregational meeting is called. Two or three deluded individuals suggest the propriety of choosing a man of eminent piety, which meets with no favor, and the mover is pronounced an "*old fogy.*" The sense of the meeting (meetings are often utterly devoid of that article) approves of an eloquent satirist, who has a reputation for saying exceedingly uncharitable things in a very quiet way, about sister denominations. Under the guardianship of this shepherd, the church commences operations. A trial of the organ is the next imperative demand, and by the aid of the *figurantes* of the opera, a concert leads off the attack upon the strong hold of Satan.

It is not impossible, in view of the advancing enlightenment of the age, that we may yet chronicle the entire disappearance of installation services, and in their place dilate upon the graceful waltzing of Miss —— at the Rev. Mr. ——'s inauguration ball. Here follow weeks of animated discussion with regard to pew furniture. Knots of jewelled dowagers meet in the aisles or vestibules to interchange views in respect to what color of velvet for prayer book binding, the light streaming through the stained glass window, would enhance its effect. On the Sabbath morning, flashing carriages roll up before the church door and set down their loads of richly dressed ladies. It seems to be impossible for a young lady to get into a pew without performing the Jenny Lind trot, and as pew backs are usually high and angular they do not exactly accommodate themselves to the skillful execution of that terpsichorean accomplishment, insomuch that a foot coming in contact with the cushioned stool, frequently facilitates the forward movement without materially adding to its grace. The congregation once seated, the overture is performed on the organ, introducing all the popular airs from the Katydid of Jullien or the latest gem of Ethiopian Minstrelsy to the sounding diapasons of Mozart or Beethoven. A favorable opportunity is thus afforded for close observation of every one's millinery and mantua making before the service begins. After a short sermon, the audience, as it came up, rolls off to discuss epicurean delicacies and sparkling wine, satisfied that it is highly reputable to make an outward show of piety on Sunday to shade the sombre hue of week day selfishness.

We believe we speak reverently when we say, that such religion as this works out a curse a thousand fold more baleful than the blatant infidelity which these kid glove clergy so eloquently rebuke. Fashionable life is at best a sham, but when it carries its corrupting hypocrisy into the sacred things of life, it becomes a malevolent demon, trifling with realities that stretch into the unknown hereafter. And it is the imperative duty of all who can, to tear from its face the painted mask, with which it hides its disheveled deformity, and hold it up before the world in its true light—a cold and calculating fiend, working disastrously in all our social system, blasting with its foul breath the holy affections that grow green in the home of the heart, and sowing the seeds of a harvest that will be gathered for the burning.—*Philadelphia Register.*

Romantic Marriage.

A few evenings ago, as the cars of the Carrollton railroad were approaching the city, a little girl about three years old ran in front of the engine and stopped on the centre of the track. The brakeman attempted to stop the engine as soon as the child was perceived, but on and on hurried the iron monster, and just as it was about to crush into the earth the beauteous victim which thus so innocently braved its coming, the strong hand of an athletic young man was stretched forth, and at the hazard of another life the child was saved.

Loud was the shout of applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away, and delivered it to its mother. Any attempt to describe a mother's feelings on such an occasion would be more than vain. She felt as a mother alone can feel, when the darling of her heart—her only child—is rescued from the very jaws of death, and with an eloquence which no words can convey, she looked and spoke her thanks.

That mother was a widow, young, and fair as the incarnation of a poet's dream; and withal she was blessed with no little of this world's goods. Of course she was grateful to the preserver of her child's life, and as he was poor, she offered to bestow upon him a goodly largess. He however, refused to accept any reward for doing what he considered to be his duty, and so the matter for the time rested.

Since then an intimacy has sprung up between the young man and the grateful widow, and the result was, that yesterday they went together to Mobile, where the widow's name is, at the Hymenial altar, to be changed, and the young man is to become not only the protector, but the step-father of the child he saved.

May the joys of the twain increase and their days be many.—*New Orleans True Delta July 16th.*

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—Great curiosity was excited yesterday afternoon to witness the process of casting an immense iron cylinder for the steamer Fulton.—The weight of metal was about thirty tons, and this immense mass was being heated in two of the furnaces. In one of them, at about five o'clock, an explosion of the melted iron took place, and in an instant the whole building was enveloped in flames. We believe that no lives were lost, nor was any person seriously injured. The firemen were soon at the spot with their engines, and the fire speedily arrested. The appearance of things at the moment is said to have been truly terrific.

Washington Intelligencer

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 24, 1854.

THE ELECTION.

We are not yet in possession of full details of the election. Enough however is known to assure us that we have carried both branches of the Legislature by overwhelming majorities, there being a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 20. Mr. Bragg is elected Governor by 2000 majority.

There are various topics connected with the late election, and its triumphant result in favor of the great truths of Democracy, which we should like to have noticed in our issue of to-day. Other engagements besides our editorial duties, and absence from home, have prevented us.

We cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without saying a word as to the vote of this District. In our judgment Mr. Bragg would have carried the District had it not been for the unscrupulous and unremitting efforts of our opponents to place him in an attitude of hostility to works of Internal Improvement, and especially to the extension of the Central Rail Road. Certificates and letters were furnished Gen. Dockery which he read from the stump and retailed in private, through his friends, into every corner of the District. With as many active supporters as Gen. Dockery had in every county in this district—men who labored constantly and earnestly for him—it is not surprising that Mr. Bragg's opinions and position on Internal Improvements should have been successfully misrepresented to the people. Many Whigs, who upon other points were decidedly favorable to Mr. Bragg and who would have voted for him, suffered themselves to be duped by the arts and devices of their old leaders, and voted against Mr. Bragg, simply because a hue and cry was raised for Dockery and a rail road. With such a clamor in all quarters against Mr. Bragg upon this question, which our people regard as of so much importance, it was useless for him to declare again and again, as he did here, that he was in favor of the extension of the Central Road. The modest, gentlemanly declaration of a man's sentiments upon this question availed very little against the vociferous shouts of those who attempted to prostitute the great Internal Improvement interests of the State to party purposes. Some gentlemen, for example, professed to be opposed to the Charlotte and Jonesborough Road, because it would diminish our chances for extending the Central Road West of the Blue Ridge; and yet these very gentlemen, knowing that Gen. Dockery had written a letter in favor of that road to the Charlotte Convention—(a Convention which we shall always regard as a mere convocation of Whig politicians, assembled to benefit Gen. Dockery)—supported him vehemently, as a better Rail Road man than Mr. Bragg.

These were the tactics of the opposition.—Their leading men professed to be against particular projects of Improvement—representing them as fatal to the interests of the different localities in which they happened to reside, yet when they found Gen. Dockery committed *for* these projects and Mr. Bragg holding himself, as he ought to have done, uncommitted to *any* local interest, but ready to do justice to *all*—they still went for their man, and by shouting for Dockery and the rail road, deceived a great many honest voters and expected to carry the State. The good sense and integrity of the people have defeated their expectations, and instead of electing Gen. Dockery, who used Internal Improvement merely as a hobby horse to ride into power upon, the people have elected Mr. Bragg.

In him, we have no doubt, as we said during the canvass, the Internal Improvement interests of the State will find a firm, wise and liberal friend. He dealt in no extravagant promises upon the stump, in order to catch votes, but we venture to promise for him, now that he is elected, that he will exert every effort which his office will allow him to use, in order to accomplish what we so much desire in this part of the State—the extension of the Central Road.

MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of a Map of North Carolina, now in course of preparation by Messrs. W. D. Cook and Samuel Pearce. That such a work is *needed*, no one will for a moment question; that it will find a ready sale, is equally certain. The gentlemen who have the work in hand are well qualified for the task. We shall look with anxiety for the appearance of the Map, and intend that one of them shall find a permanent lodgment in our "best room."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

For September, is upon our table. It contains 100 pages of reading matter, 37 engravings, and 70 contributors. It stands, deservedly, at the head of the monthlies. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞F. I. Wilson, Esq. has disposed of the Republican Banner, Salisbury, to Mr. John C. Cannon. The new editor has our best wishes. The old one, ditto.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

While in Burke county last week we were shown some beautiful specimens of Alum crystals, lately discovered in McDowell county, on the head waters of the Catawba river, in the neighborhood of the Swannanoa Gap. Until recently these formations have been considered as unimportant, as nothing was known of its efficiency as a remedial agent in a great many forms of disease incident to our country. Five or six years ago, a locality affording this salt held in solution by the water which slowly percolates through an Alum slate formation, in Rockbridge and Bath counties, Virginia, was experimented upon as a medicinal agent. In the short time which has elapsed since the discovery was first made in Virginia the water has gained a reputation far surpassing any other in that State for the cure of many of our most unmanageable and inveterate forms of chronic disease.

From the accounts we have of the Alum Springs of McDowell county, the supply of mineral water must be almost inexhaustible. There are four or five high and extensive bluffs, any one of which will be found to afford as much Alum and water as either of the Virginia localities.

The salt found in McDowell has been analysed by a competent chemist, and we have been promised the analysis, which we will publish as soon as it is obtained. No steps have yet been taken to improve the property, as until recently it was vacant land of the State. It was entered a few months since by Dr. W. L. McRee, of Morganton, for the mineral it was supposed to contain. He is a skilful, experienced and well informed mineralogist, besides being one of the best physicians in the State, and expressed to us his conviction that the value of the water as a remedy for many aggravated and unmanageable diseases, was hardly calculable. It has already been administered in several cases with the most happy results.

The McDowell Alum Springs possess many other advantages besides the adaptation of the water to the cure of disease. They occupy a situation on the south eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, where it forms the southern extremity of the Black Mountain, affording the most delightful and invigorating atmosphere, and scenery not surpassed for beauty and grandeur in the whole Alleghany range.

The survey for the Western extension of the North Carolina Central Rail Road passes within three or four miles of the Springs, and when that road is built it will afford invalids an easy and rapid transit from any point East or West. The Springs, however, while this great road is in process of construction, will not be inaccessible. They are not more than twenty five miles from Asheville. The road to the Swannanoa Gap from this place—being eighteen miles of the distance to the Springs—is usually a very good carriage way, and the road down the mountain from that point is generally better than either the Hickory Nut Gap or the Saluda Gap roads. From the point east of the Swannanoa Gap where the road to the Springs will leave that road, a level and romantic way can be constructed along the bank of one of the most beautiful mountain streams we have ever seen.

We hope by the next summer to be able to announce that the proprietors of the Alum Springs are ready to receive those who visit our mountains in search of health or the pleasure which the contemplation of the magnificent scenery they will find there will afford.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A new post office, called Clear Branch, has been established in Washington county, Ten., and John B. Tompkins, Esq., appointed Post Master.

CUBA FLOATING BY.

The editor of the New York Mirror thinks now is the time for acquiring Cuba. He says: "Cuba, with all its sweet treasures, is floating pilotless and rudderless past our doors. Now is the time for the United States to stretch forth her hand and catch the priceless pearl—not by robbery, but by diplomacy.—Commercially, the island will be worth to us twenty millions annually; and as the recent reciprocity treaty is the first practical step towards the annexation of Canada, it really looks as if the day was not distant when the stars and stripes shall float over and protect one grand Continental Union, from Behring's Straits to the Southern Isthmus."

QUEER.

At the recent election, in Robeson county, a majority of 100 was given in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, whilst Mr. Troy, the only avowed advocate of such a law, was beaten by a majority of 121.

☞The lady who did not think it respectable to bring up her children to work, has lately heard from her two sons. One of them is bar-keeper on a flat-boat, and the other is steward of a brick yard.

☞Since the commencement of the year no less than five thousand persons are reported to have visited the tomb of Washington.

☞Judge HAILE, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died of cholera at Warren, in that State, on Saturday morning.

☞Forty-one of the traveling preachers, connected with the M. E. Church South, have died during the past year.

Vote of North Carolina.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr, and the vote for Bragg and Dockery as far as received. The counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Alexander,	230	361	235	441
Anson,	513	1088	255	902
Ashe,	916	544	556	666
Alamance,			699	597
Burke,	489	1216	333	751
Buncombe,	684	946	592	775
Bladen,	631	358	620	426
Bertie,	420	227	410	490
Beaufort,	554	847	497	948
Brunswick,	271	343	497	948
Cabarrus,	441	714	425	642
Craven,	698	596	638	599
Cumb'rla'd,	1388	783	1473	904
Chowan,	228	249	283	245
Columbus,	443	198	503	296
Camden,	122	488	125	461
Carteret,	392	411	399	403
Cherokee,	551	540	427	684
Caswell,	1013	270	1007	220
Chatham,	980	995	1017	1137
Caldwell,	196	600	219	620
Currituck,	603	178	544	158
Cleaveland,	870	305	978	336
Catawba,			730	310
Davidson,	746	951	679	1292
Davie,	345	490	364	616
Duplin,	1072	190	1060	225
Edgcombe,	1425	104	1404	155
Franklin,	721	341	713	339
Forsythe,			897	802
Granville,	1063	1005	1078	995
Gaston,			808	138
Guilford,	480	1524	533	1615
Greene,	361	317	358	351
Gates,	406	363	422	351
Haywood,	551	368	345	350
Halifax,	541	551	584	551
Hertford,	246	360	237	306
Hyde,	408	338		
Henderson,	340	762	243	687
Iredell,	893	1035	392	1256
Jones,	240	214	230	229
Johnston,	883	733	1034	827
Jackson,			366	255
Lenoir,	459	267	394	276
Lincoln,	1934	600	573	296
Madison,	168	278	428	311
McDowell,			211	637
Martin,	676	260	696	299
Moore,	646	615	605	752
Montgomery,	209	706	145	741
Macon,	432	451	229	390
Mecklenb'g,	1421	721	1023	652
Nash,	1030	84	1115	95
N. Hanover,	1342	350	1189	524
N'rtham'ton,	586	504	641	492
Onslow,	696	167	596	238
Orange,	1765	1528	963	1080
Pasquotank,	247	453	331	494
Perquimons,	312	347	343	334
Pitt,	649	636	725	708
Person,	550	341	601	331
Robeson,	760	693	782	679
Rowan,	712	776	932	976
Rock'gham,	1072	356	1036	317
Rutherford,	506	1106	621	1019
Randolph,	439	1279	403	1378
Richmond,	194	674	116	690
Sampson,	905	509	860	599
Surry,	1376	1206	797	464
Stokes,	1481	1132	1532	1237
Stanly,	80	896	95	800
Tyrell,	114	282	109	275
Union,			729	472
Wake,	1561	1102	1541	1180
Warren,	696	162	753	163
Washington,	297	247	245	388
Wayne,	1196	283	1145	304
Wilkes,	393	1343	825	1271
Watauga,				
Yadkin,			650	758
Yancy,	694	336	636	349
	48,488	42,993		
	42,963			
	5,491			

"KNOW NOTHINGS."—The Whigs of Philadelphia have resolved that it is high time "to abandon all connexion with the 'Know Nothing society,' and reorganize the Whig party on the principles of Henry Clay.' But for the Whigs, says the New Haven Register, this dangerous association would never have grown into the least importance or influence; and now that it has swallowed three-fifths of them throughout the country, they are beginning to find out that it is "subversive of republicanism," and ought to be abandoned! Any man of common sense ought to know that an organization to proscribe men for their religious opinions is at war with the best interests of the country, and cannot long meet with success. Its policy is in direct violation of the first principles of democracy.

☞Col. Benton, though defeated, is not dismayed. He has announced his intention of stumping the State, with a view of being elected a United States Senator. Mr. Benton's influence in his own State appears to be lost. He has quarrelled with his own party, and is not strong enough to make a party for himself.

☞The Hon. Garrett Smith, the well known eccentric Abolitionist member of the U. S. House of Representatives from one of the interior districts of New York, in settling his accounts with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, refused to except more than $90 of his mileage, though he was legally entitled to about $500. The $90 was at the rate of about eight dollars a day while going and coming, and actual traveling expenses.

☞The Legislature of New York, at its last session, placed, $1000 in the hands of the New York State Agricultural Society, to be expended in making an examination and description of the insects of the State, injurious to vegetation.

The Potato Rot has made its appearance around Portland.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ILLINOIS---"THE EMPIRE STATE."

Ex-Governor Reynolds in his book on the country, which is now passing through the press, indulges in the following glance at the condition and future prospects of Illinois:

"On a recent festival, the authorities of St. Louis presented the State of Illinois in large letters on the wall of the banqueting hall, with the honor of being called the 'Empire State of the West;' and in a few years, Illinois may be called the Empire State of the Union, except probably New York may contest the palm.

"The whole amount of the wealth of the State assessed for taxation in the year 1853, was $204,428,771, and the whole tax on it was $1,944,425 85. The tax is almost two millions of dollars. It is a fact that the assessors do not estimate the real and personal property for taxation at more than half the true value, and often not to that amount. All the wealth of Illinois may be put down with confidence at five hundred millions of dollars. It is astonishing, this unparalleled increase of wealth and population in so short a time.—Nine-tenths of the emigrants arrived here in moderate pecuniary circumstances—possessing only intelligence, morality, and that indescribable American energy and ambition which surmounts all difficulties and opposition. Illinois has 3,829 miles of railroads built and building, and Ohio 4,192. Illinois is the second State of the Union in the length of her railroads, and Ohio the first.

"According to the United States census for 1850, Illinois presents a grand and imposing spectacle of wealth and growing prosperity.—It is reported in the Army Register of 1852, that there is one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and fifty nine militia men in the State of Illinois, which places this State the fourth in the Union—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, being in advance. The United States Census of 1850, states that Illinois contains 5,114,822 acres of improved land; which puts this State the seventh in the Union, and raised 433,965 bushels of wheat, and 57,179,283 bushels of corn. It is noted that wheat crops in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were below an average in 1850, on account of the drought. Kentucky and Ohio are the only two States before Illinois in raising corn, and they not much—Ohio had 59,780,750, and Kentucky 58,922,788 bushels. Illinois raised 2,927 tons of hemp, being the third State; Kentucky and Missouri ahead. Illinois had 586,011 tons of hay, being the fourth State—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were before the Prairie State.

These leading articles of agricultural wealth, show Illinois fast verging to the Empire position in the Union, which it will obtain in a very short time.

"In this State there are 34,422,520 acres of land, and nine-tenths of this vast amount of soil can be improved, cultivated and made available. No mountains, or great marshes exist in the State, and almost the entire territory belonging thereto, can be cultivated with success."

☞Salt Springs, large in size and twenty-four in number, exist in Southern Oregon, at a place called the Kammas Swail, near Winchester. Sixteen quarts of the water produce one quart of excellent salt.

☞They are fortifying San Francisco harbor at a cost of two millions. The fortifications are to consist of batteries.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—A great national horse fair will be held at the new National Course on Long Island, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th September next, under the auspices of the National Jockey Club. The premiums to be awarded amount to $2,595. The list is liberal. The best thorough bred stallion receives $200; second best $100; the best road gelding $100, best team road horses $100; best pair matched carriage horses, four years old owned by one person, $100.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—We have details of a destructive fire at St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the 8th instant. The loss is stated at $160,000; the greater part, however, insured. Among the articles destroyed were 4,500 bales of hemp, 1,000 barrels of pork, and 150 hhds. of sugar.

FROM CHINA.

Idolatry in China has been put under ban by the Insurgent General at Shanghae, who has issued several proclamations, showing, by very ingenious reasoning, based upon the teachings of the Bible, the impiety of the custom. The Shanghae Herald, of May 20, in referring to these documents, remarks:

"Until very recently the rebels were as much addicted to the worship of idols as the rest of their countrymen, but numbers of the Canton and Fokien men amongst them seem now in word and deed to abjure the whole system. They have not interfered with the idols in the public temples, but in the meantime leave it with the people to declare whether they shall allow them to remain there or not."

RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED. SIXTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

St Louis, August 8th.—A dreadful riot occurred in this city, this evening, about 5 o'clock. At the Fifth Ward Polls, during an altercation, an Irishman stabbed an American. This was a signal for a general attack, in which pistols were fired, stones thrown, other missiles freely used. The mob destroyed a large number of drinking houses, and broke the furniture to atoms. The crowd supplied themselves with axes, and smashed everything that would yield to blows.

It is rumored that five persons have been killed, and a large number wounded. The mob threatened to attack the college. The office of the Anzeiger has been attacked, and is now threatened again. Eight military companies are now marching towards the point threatened, and a number have formed in line to protect the Anzeiger office. Two arrests have been made. About sixty houses, mostly Irish groceries of the lowest order, have been destroyed. On Morgan street there is not an Irish grocery left.

N. P. Willis.

Mr. N. P. Willis, long known as among the most pleasing writers of this country, is dying of consumption. In the last number of the Home Journal he takes formal leave of his readers in a letter of great beauty and of pathetic interest. We quote below a brief passage of this letter:

"But consumption, mourned over as it is, seems to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of the sudden and harsh tearing asunder of its threads by other disease—a tenderness in the destroying angel, as it were, which greatly softens, to some, his inevitable errand to all. It is a decay with little or no pain, insensible almost in its progress, delayed, sometimes, year after year, in its more fatal approaches. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that consumption is like a blessing. The cords which it first loosens are the coarser and most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightening of their food and the lessening of their strength. Probably, till he owns himself an invalid, no man has ever given the wings of his spirit room enough—few, if any, have thought to adjust the ministerings to body and soul, so as to subdue the senses to their secondary place and play.

"With illness enough for this, and not enough to distress or weaken—with consumption, in other words, as most commonly experienced—the mind becomes conscious of a wonderfully new freedom and predominance. Things around alter their value. Estimates of persons and pursuits strangely change.—Nature seems as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler motives, the humbler and more secluded reliances for sympathy, are found to have been the closest linked with thoughts bolder and freer. Who has not wondered at the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It is because, with the senses kept under by invalid treatment, there is no "depression of spirits." With a careful regimen and the system purified and disciplined, life, what there is of it, is in the most exhilarating balance of its proportions. Death is not dreaded where there is, thus, such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life freer and higher."

MORTALITY AT THE NORTH.

New York, August 13, 1854.

The total number of deaths for the week has been 1,041, including 265 from cholera—a decrease from last week.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1854.

The deaths for the week have been 350, including 65 from cholera.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, Augusr 18, 1854.

Sales of cotton to-day two hundred bales, at 7 1-4 to 9 3-4 cents. Market depressed.

For One Night Only!

Grand Instrumental

CONCERT,

BY

Signor Jos. Borra,

The Celebrated Violinist—A Rival of Ole Bull.

MR. A. KOEPPER, the well known Pianist, and MR. E. B. PHELPS, the Violinist will tender their aid for this occasion.

On Thursday Evening, August 24th, at the Court House.

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

Doors open at half past seven; Concert begin at eight.

For further particulars see bills.

Signor Borra has received flattering testimonials from the most eminent Musicians in the world. Among others, from Jenny Lind. The following notice is extracted from a New York paper:

THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—Madame Siminski made her debut last evening at Metropolitan Hall, before quite a large and appreciative audience. She was assisted by several performers, of whom we shall speak in time. The opening performance, a solo on the piano was tamely received, owing in part to the fact that the youth who presided at the instrument, put himself in a position that concealed his person. The Madame appeared, flute in hand, and was warmly received. The selection was not the best. It was rather too refined to be thoroughly appreciated by the audience, but still it was enthusiastically applauded. From this point the performance dragged. There was no enthusiasm in actors or audience, and when in the opening of the second part, the youthful Pianist returned—he was hissed. Apparently the Concert was a failure, and so it would certainly have been but for the violin of Signor Jos Borra. At the critical moment, when every body had ceased to listen, and the house was a large whispering saloon, the Signor came forward to play a Tyrolian for violin. At the first notes of the instrument the talking ceased, and in a few minutes the whole house was excited. Before the piece was concluded the applause burst forth, and as the performer retired, shouts of "Encore," "encore," rose with clapping of hands and rattling of sticks upon the floor. It was a complete triumph, and saved the Concert. The residue of exercises were given with great spirit, and elicited unmistakable signs of approval. Prof. Miller was encored in the Bold Soldier Boy, and Madame Siminski played her final solo on the flute to admiration, being frequently interrupted by applause which could not be restrained.

The Concert was nearly ruined by the failure of Herr Thilow, the pianist, to make his appearance. He had not reached the city last evening, but will certainly be in place on Monday evening. Madame Siminski plays exquisitely upon the flute. She is evidently no stranger to the instrument; and after the enthusiasm of her auditors was kindled played with an *abandon* that was charming.

Signor Jos Borra did wonders. No violinist from Paginnini down, ever achieved a greater victory than he did last evening. A complete master of the bow, he drew forth harmony that excited and charmed all listeners. We advise all to hear the flute and violin on Monday evening.

The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette gives an account of a German woman living in that country, who had six children at one birth. The children are now six months old, all alive, and were in Dayton with their mother on Tuesday. They were in a wagon with her, snugly propped up in a wine basket. They are all boys, and small to their age.

We find the following in the Frederick Citizen:

One of our honest, intelligent, and industrious German fellow-citizens, who has been known for his love and devotion for the institutions of the country, in explaining the difference, a few days ago, between a Native American and a naturalized citizen, said that the only difference is this: *"The Native American comes into this country naked, and the naturalized citizen comes with his clothes on!"*

Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, and a pressure of two delicate hands will as much unhinge a man, as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock jaws, several hydrophobias and the doctor's bill. It is an exchange says this—we would'nt, of course.

A barber requested a groggy customer to keep his mouth shut, for fear the establishment might be indicted for keeping a *rum hole open.*

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER!

The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration, that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a daranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of consumption have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been exclamation of thousands That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered in which implicit confidence may be placed ☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills,** and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10.00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

READ THIS,

It is to Your Interest!!

ALL IN WANT OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,

Will now have an opportunity to supply themselves with good articles upon the most reasonable terms.

MR. MYERS,

OF THE FIRM OF

MYERS & JANKE, RICHMOND, VA.,

Importers and manufacturers of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, will be in Asheville about the 21st of August, at the Eagle Hotel, where he will remain for several days, with a large stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, &c., which he will be pleased to show to all who favor him with a call. His stock is perhaps the largest ever exhibited in this place; his watches are perfect time keepers, being from the most celebrated makers, and are all overhauled and regulated before sold, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Spectacles adjusted to defected sight Upon unerring scientific principles.

The subscribers will also have on hand a large assortment of

Spectacles.

All persons suffering from defective vision, proceeding from any cause whatever, can have glasses applied upon sound philosophical principles which will not only improve vision, but will also preserve the sight from injury.

The citizens of the surrounding country will do well to call on the subscribers at an early day, as such an opportunity seldom offers.

MYERS & JANKE.

August 17, 1854.—tf.

$20 REWARD.

A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in Jail, of my Negro man,

GEORGE,

who ran away from me, at PENDLETON, S. C., on Wednesday the 9th of August.

The said negro is black—about 30 years of age, and rather short and stout. He was brought from Petersburg, Va., and being able to *read and write*, will probably try to make his way back in THAT DIRECTION, under a FORGED PASS. Address,

W. A. HAYNE,
PENDLETON, S. C.

August 17th, 1854.—3w.

SALE OF NEGROES.

I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE; Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS; Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell, must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the 22nd day of August, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,

vs.

Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.			July	22—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river			
			C. C, Aug.	4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek	"	"	11—15
Catawba	Crook'd Cr'k	"	"	18—22
Franklin	" Franklin	"	"	25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k	"	Sept.	1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks	"	"	8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k	"	"	15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville,	"	"	22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, especially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10, Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "*MALE ACADEMY*," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but, firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment, as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA,

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for County Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, LEON. F. SILER,
Hendersonville, N. C. Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

RIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Something New!
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. "Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c. &c.

Asheville, Oct 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, gingar, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superflous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

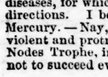
☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.



Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROG RS'
Liverwort & Tar,
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to
CONSUMPTION.
LOOK AT ITS
Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements, unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞ SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS! ☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Barnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S
Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THI INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

_____ Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will contiuue 10 months, wtth occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60 00; for 20 years, $100 00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30 00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13,00, $17,00, $21 00, $25 00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20 00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10 00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00. Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2 00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1 50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the *rest at* the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Junne, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.